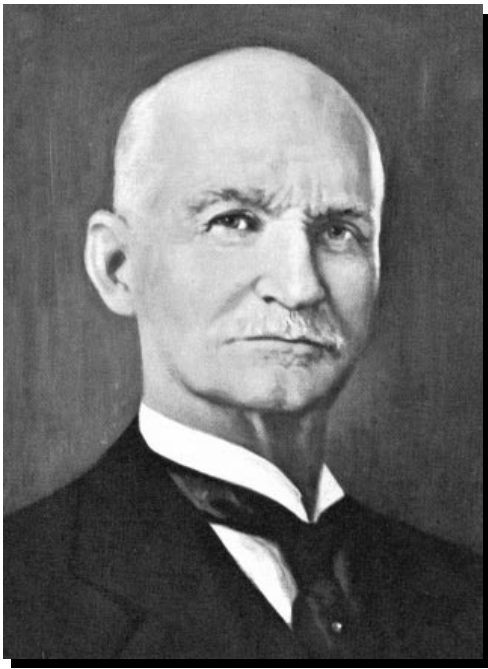




**Ordnance Corps
Hall of Fame**

1974 Inductees



Mr. John M. Browning

Mr. John M. Browning was born in Ogden, Utah on January 21, 1855. He invented, perfected, and supervised the production of numerous small arms for the military, and is largely responsible for the superiority in small arms weaponry enjoyed by the United States in three major wars. His best-known major contributions to military weaponry are the model 1911 .45 caliber pistol; the model 1895 Colt machine gun; the .30 caliber Browning automatic rifle (BAR); the model 1917 .30 caliber machine gun and its variations; the model 1919 machine gun with numerous Army, Air Force, and Navy variations (still in use); and the automatic cannon. He was the most prolific and successful designer of small arms this country has ever seen. Mr. Browning died in Liege, Belgium in November 1926. His contributions to Army Ordnance were so significant that even today, almost 70 years since his death, two of his weapons remain as standard service weapons.



Lieutenant General Charles W. Eifler

Lieutenant General Charles W. Eifler was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania on December 1, 1914 and graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1936. His contributions to Ordnance were many and varied. For more than 20 years, he was closely involved in the Army's missile development program. Many of the weapons systems now deployed throughout the Army became operational during this time as a direct result of his efforts. Among these systems are the Pershing and Sergeant ballistic missiles, the Hawk, Nike-Hercules, and Redeye air defense guided missiles, and the Shilelagh and TOW antitank missiles. Other weapons still in the engineering production phase, which were under study during his assignments in the Army's missile development program, include the Sam-D air defense system and such land combat systems as Lance and Dragon. General Eifler retired in 1973 and resides in Huntsville, Alabama.



Mr. Richard Jordan Gatling

Mr. Richard Jordan Gatling was born in Hertford County, North Carolina on September 12, 1818. He maintained that he conceived, with humanitarian notions, as “a labor-saving device for warfare,” the prototype Gatling gun during the first year of the Civil War, 1861. The gun was capable of firing at the then unbelievable rate of 200 shots per minute. Unfortunately, few people were willing to try the Gatling gun and only twelve guns were purchased by elements of the Union Army and one by the Mississippi Squadron. Its successes during the Civil War were not notable and the actual use was not significant. The Gatling gun was adopted later by many nations and enjoyed a long period of popularity. It was really a most effective weapon, with some good features. In our own service (which adopted it in 1866 after it was chambered for the caliber .50 Army rifle ammunition), it was the standard machine gun as late as during the Spanish-American War. Although Mr. Gatling was best known as the “father of the machine gun,” he was, in fact, a very prolific inventor. He died in February 1903.



Major General Leslie A. Simon

Major General Leslie A. Simon was born in Memphis, Tennessee on August 11, 1900 and graduated from the United States military Academy in 1924. Of all the outstanding military personnel who should have, and enjoy, the title “Soldier-Scientist,” General Simon was an excellent example of “Soldier-Scientist” in every respect. Under his directorship, the Ballistic Research Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground grew to a world-renowned group of laboratories. It became one of the leading scientific institutions not only in the Army but also in the country. Under his direction, the laboratories developed the country’s first supersonic wind tunnels. These aerodynamic tools were in high demand for the early guided missiles of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The world’s first long-range tracking telescopes for tracking guided missiles were developed while he was at the Ballistic Research Laboratory. He oversaw the creation (jointly with the University of Pennsylvania) of the ENIAC, the first high-speed digital computer, which led to the so-called “electronic brains” and the present-day electronic computing and accounting industry. General Simon died in October, 1983.